

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

## ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

## Proposed Amendment to the Irish Church Bill.

## EGYPTIAN ROYALTY IN LONDON.

## Spanish Republicans and the Oath of Allegiance.

## Adjournment of the German Legislative Assemblies.

## ENGLAND.

## Arrival and Reception of the Viceroy of Egypt—Movements of the Son of Ex-King Theodoros.

LONDON, June 22, 1869. Ismail Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, arrived in London to-day. He is the guest of the Queen at Buckingham Palace, which has been fitted up for his residence. A series of brilliant fêtes have been arranged in his honor and will take place during his stay in the country. The Viceroy was met at the railway station by the Prince of Wales and others, and escorted by a large military procession, was conducted through the streets to Buckingham Palace. An immense crowd of people lined the way and repeatedly cheered the Pasha.

The son of the late King Theodoros, of Abyssinia, who has been at school here, will be sent to India as the climate of England proves unfavorable to his health.

## The United States Landed for Its Strict Enforcement of the Neutrality Laws.

LONDON, June 22, 1869. The London Star to-day praises the United States government for its consistency in taking measures to prevent the departure of filibustering parties for Cuba. It says the sanction by the Attorney General of the arrest of the Cuban insurgent junta in New York is satisfactory. The more vigorously the neutrality laws are enforced at the outset the more easily will the public mind be led in the right direction. Sympathy for a nation struggling for freedom is natural to Americans as well as Englishmen; but the sooner the people are reminded that a neutral country has duties incompatible with the sending out of privateers and warlike expeditions the better. Neutrality is not likely to exist unless the laws as they now stand are enforced, and when the laws are insufficient they ought to be amended. English lawyers and statesmen may to their own advantage and instruction watch the result of the proceedings instituted in the United States; for the American statute dealing with the subject is almost identical with the English law. The case will form a precedent of policy worthy of consideration and imitation.

## Notice of an Amendment to the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords.

LONDON, June 22, 1869. In the House of Lords this evening the Earl of Shaftesbury gave notice of an amendment to the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, to the following effect:—"That the surplus Church property shall be a fund from which to grant loans to the Irish peasantry."

## Emigration from Liverpool—Death of a Member of Parliament.

LONDON, June 22, 1869. The political news to-day is not important. Five thousand emigrants left Liverpool for the week ending Saturday night for different ports in America.

## Charles Napier Sturt, member of Parliament for Dorchester, died last evening, at the age of thirty-seven.

## GERMANY.

## Adjournment of the Reichstag and the Zollverein—Speeches of King William and Count Bismarck.

BERLIN, June 22, 1869. The sessions of the Zollverein Parliament and the Reichstag terminated to-day. The members assembled at the Royal Castle to receive the closing speech of the King. Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, was the only member of the Diplomatic Corps present. King William, addressing the Zollverein Parliament, acknowledged the zeal of the members. After reviewing the work of the session he expressed regret that the debates on tariff reform had failed to produce a definite result, but hoped for the ultimate agreement of differing opinions. The King made no political allusion except one, in favor of German unity, at the conclusion of his speech, when he expressed his confidence that this session would tend to fortify the bond of common institutions between the German States.

When the King had concluded Count Bismarck, as Federal Chancellor, advanced and declared the session of the Zollverein Parliament closed. Thereupon the Deputies of the South German States withdrew.

The King then delivered his closing speech to the members of the Reichstag. He complimented them on their zeal and activity, but regretted their failure to complete the financial arrangements to meet the deficiencies of the budget. He referred to the new naval port at Heppens as a monument for Europe, showing the energy and intelligence with which for thirty years the German people had struggled against disorder to perform a great national task. The lively interest taken by the population on the seaboard in the maritime development of the confederation was a reassuring expression of the sentiment of the nation, which, with increasing power, was penetrating all parts of the Fatherland; and this, in connection with the agreement and activity of the federal government and the national representatives for the welfare of the country, fortified the confidence of Germany in the maintenance of internal and external peace.

Both speeches were received with enthusiastic cheers by the deputies.

SPAIN.

Advice of Republican Members of the Cortes to Their Supporters—Action of the Clergy—Another Republican Gathering.

MADRID, June 22, 1869. The republican members of the Cortes are about to issue a manifesto advising all their supporters to swear allegiance to the constitution if positively required so to do.

The clergy consider it their policy to reject the oath as a body.

The republican demonstration to-day was quite large, and passed off quietly.

ITALY.

Count Digny's Financial Measures to be Modified—Forced Currency to be Abolished.

FLORENCE, June 22, 1869. The official newspaper says that Digny's financial scheme has not been abandoned, as before reported. It will be slightly modified and again presented to the Chamber. The government is determined to abolish the forced currency.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AMHERST, Mass., June 22, 1869. A grand trial of mowers, reapers, and hay-making machines, under the auspices of the New England Agricultural Society, commenced to-day on the grounds of the State Agricultural College. Twenty-seven machines were entered. The exhibition continues four days.

ALABAMA.

Democratic Convention at Mobile.

MOBILE, June 22, 1869. The Convention of the democratic party at twelve o'clock to-day. Delegates were present from Baldwin, Clarke, Monroe, Wilcox, Conecuh, Escambia, Dallas and Mobile counties. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported ex-Governor John A. Winston as permanent chairman. Eight vice presidents were then chosen. After the adoption of the majority rule, Messrs. W. D. Mann, E. H. Grandin, of Mobile, and W. H. Randall, of Dallas, were nominated for Congress. On the first ballot Mr. Mann received 115 votes, Mr. Randall 75, Mr. Grandin 25. Mr. Mann, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee. On motion of Mr. Barnes, of Dallas, the nomination was made unanimous. A committee was then appointed to inform Mr. Mann of his nomination, and the Convention adjourned until seven o'clock to-morrow evening. The Convention was well attended, and the proceedings were very harmonious throughout.

GEORGIA.

Important Decision by the Supreme Court—Intermarriage of Whites and Blacks Prohibited by Law—The Social Status of Citizens Not a Matter for Legislative Action.

ATLANTA, June 22, 1869. The Supreme Court of Georgia to-day decided that the code of Georgia, adopted by the new constitution, forever prohibits marriage relation between white persons and persons of African descent, and declares such marriage null and void. Second, this section of the code is not repealed by nor is it inconsistent with that part of the constitution which declares that the social status of the citizen shall never be a subject of legislation. That clause of the constitution absolutely denies to the Legislature the power to pass laws in the future regulating the social status of compelling the two races to unite in social intercourse. As the laws then in existence authorized churches for instance, to determine for themselves who should occupy their seats and where they should sit, and permitted railroad and steamboat companies and hotel keepers to classify their accommodations according to their social status and grade, as they might think proper, the constitution puts it beyond the power of the Legislature to enact any law compelling them to make different classifications or to group together in social intercourse those who do not recognize each other as equals. A committee was then appointed to inform Mr. Mann of his nomination, and the Convention adjourned until seven o'clock to-morrow evening. The Convention was well attended, and the proceedings were very harmonious throughout.

The son of the late King Theodoros, of Abyssinia, who has been at school here, will be sent to India as the climate of England proves unfavorable to his health.

The United States Landed for Its Strict Enforcement of the Neutrality Laws.

LONDON, June 22, 1869. The London Star to-day praises the United States government for its consistency in taking measures to prevent the departure of filibustering parties for Cuba. It says the sanction by the Attorney General of the arrest of the Cuban insurgent junta in New York is satisfactory. The more vigorously the neutrality laws are enforced at the outset the more easily will the public mind be led in the right direction. Sympathy for a nation struggling for freedom is natural to Americans as well as Englishmen; but the sooner the people are reminded that a neutral country has duties incompatible with the sending out of privateers and warlike expeditions the better. Neutrality is not likely to exist unless the laws as they now stand are enforced, and when the laws are insufficient they ought to be amended. English lawyers and statesmen may to their own advantage and instruction watch the result of the proceedings instituted in the United States; for the American statute dealing with the subject is almost identical with the English law. The case will form a precedent of policy worthy of consideration and imitation.

Notice of an Amendment to the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords.

LONDON, June 22, 1869. In the House of Lords this evening the Earl of Shaftesbury gave notice of an amendment to the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, to the following effect:—"That the surplus Church property shall be a fund from which to grant loans to the Irish peasantry."

Emigration from Liverpool—Death of a Member of Parliament.

LONDON, June 22, 1869. The political news to-day is not important. Five thousand emigrants left Liverpool for the week ending Saturday night for different ports in America.

Charles Napier Sturt, member of Parliament for Dorchester, died last evening, at the age of thirty-seven.

The sessions of the Zollverein Parliament and the Reichstag terminated to-day. The members assembled at the Royal Castle to receive the closing speech of the King. Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, was the only member of the Diplomatic Corps present. King William, addressing the Zollverein Parliament, acknowledged the zeal of the members. After reviewing the work of the session he expressed regret that the debates on tariff reform had failed to produce a definite result, but hoped for the ultimate agreement of differing opinions. The King made no political allusion except one, in favor of German unity, at the conclusion of his speech, when he expressed his confidence that this session would tend to fortify the bond of common institutions between the German States.

When the King had concluded Count Bismarck, as Federal Chancellor, advanced and declared the session of the Zollverein Parliament closed. Thereupon the Deputies of the South German States withdrew.

The King then delivered his closing speech to the members of the Reichstag. He complimented them on their zeal and activity, but regretted their failure to complete the financial arrangements to meet the deficiencies of the budget. He referred to the new naval port at Heppens as a monument for Europe, showing the energy and intelligence with which for thirty years the German people had struggled against disorder to perform a great national task. The lively interest taken by the population on the seaboard in the maritime development of the confederation was a reassuring expression of the sentiment of the nation, which, with increasing power, was penetrating all parts of the Fatherland; and this, in connection with the agreement and activity of the federal government and the national representatives for the welfare of the country, fortified the confidence of Germany in the maintenance of internal and external peace.

Both speeches were received with enthusiastic cheers by the deputies.

The republican members of the Cortes are about to issue a manifesto advising all their supporters to swear allegiance to the constitution if positively required so to do.

The clergy consider it their policy to reject the oath as a body.

The republican demonstration to-day was quite large, and passed off quietly.

Count Digny's Financial Measures to be Modified—Forced Currency to be Abolished.

FLORENCE, June 22, 1869. The official newspaper says that Digny's financial scheme has not been abandoned, as before reported. It will be slightly modified and again presented to the Chamber. The government is determined to abolish the forced currency.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AMHERST, Mass., June 22, 1869. A grand trial of mowers, reapers, and hay-making machines, under the auspices of the New England Agricultural Society, commenced to-day on the grounds of the State Agricultural College. Twenty-seven machines were entered. The exhibition continues four days.

Arrival and Reception of the Viceroy of Egypt—Movements of the Son of Ex-King Theodoros.

LONDON, June 22, 1869. Ismail Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, arrived in London to-day. He is the guest of the Queen at Buckingham Palace, which has been fitted up for his residence. A series of brilliant fêtes have been arranged in his honor and will take place during his stay in the country. The Viceroy was met at the railway station by the Prince of Wales and others, and escorted by a large military procession, was conducted through the streets to Buckingham Palace. An immense crowd of people lined the way and repeatedly cheered the Pasha.

The son of the late King Theodoros, of Abyssinia, who has been at school here, will be sent to India as the climate of England proves unfavorable to his health.

The United States Landed for Its Strict Enforcement of the Neutrality Laws.

LONDON, June 22, 1869. The London Star to-day praises the United States government for its consistency in taking measures to prevent the departure of filibustering parties for Cuba. It says the sanction by the Attorney General of the arrest of the Cuban insurgent junta in New York is satisfactory. The more vigorously the neutrality laws are enforced at the outset the more easily will the public mind be led in the right direction. Sympathy for a nation struggling for freedom is natural to Americans as well as Englishmen; but the sooner the people are reminded that a neutral country has duties incompatible with the sending out of privateers and warlike expeditions the better. Neutrality is not likely to exist unless the laws as they now stand are enforced, and when the laws are insufficient they ought to be amended. English lawyers and statesmen may to their own advantage and instruction watch the result of the proceedings instituted in the United States; for the American statute dealing with the subject is almost identical with the English law. The case will form a precedent of policy worthy of consideration and imitation.

Notice of an Amendment to the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords.

LONDON, June 22, 1869. In the House of Lords this evening the Earl of Shaftesbury gave notice of an amendment to the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, to the following effect:—"That the surplus Church property shall be a fund from which to grant loans to the Irish peasantry."

Emigration from Liverpool—Death of a Member of Parliament.

LONDON, June 22, 1869. The political news to-day is not important. Five thousand emigrants left Liverpool for the week ending Saturday night for different ports in America.

Charles Napier Sturt, member of Parliament for Dorchester, died last evening, at the age of thirty-seven.

The sessions of the Zollverein Parliament and the Reichstag terminated to-day. The members assembled at the Royal Castle to receive the closing speech of the King. Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, was the only member of the Diplomatic Corps present. King William, addressing the Zollverein Parliament, acknowledged the zeal of the members. After reviewing the work of the session he expressed regret that the debates on tariff reform had failed to produce a definite result, but hoped for the ultimate agreement of differing opinions. The King made no political allusion except one, in favor of German unity, at the conclusion of his speech, when he expressed his confidence that this session would tend to fortify the bond of common institutions between the German States.

When the King had concluded Count Bismarck, as Federal Chancellor, advanced and declared the session of the Zollverein Parliament closed. Thereupon the Deputies of the South German States withdrew.

The King then delivered his closing speech to the members of the Reichstag. He complimented them on their zeal and activity, but regretted their failure to complete the financial arrangements to meet the deficiencies of the budget. He referred to the new naval port at Heppens as a monument for Europe, showing the energy and intelligence with which for thirty years the German people had struggled against disorder to perform a great national task. The lively interest taken by the population on the seaboard in the maritime development of the confederation was a reassuring expression of the sentiment of the nation, which, with increasing power, was penetrating all parts of the Fatherland; and this, in connection with the agreement and activity of the federal government and the national representatives for the welfare of the country, fortified the confidence of Germany in the maintenance of internal and external peace.

Both speeches were received with enthusiastic cheers by the deputies.

The republican members of the Cortes are about to issue a manifesto advising all their supporters to swear allegiance to the constitution if positively required so to do.

The clergy consider it their policy to reject the oath as a body.

The republican demonstration to-day was quite large, and passed off quietly.

Count Digny's Financial Measures to be Modified—Forced Currency to be Abolished.

FLORENCE, June 22, 1869. The official newspaper says that Digny's financial scheme has not been abandoned, as before reported. It will be slightly modified and again presented to the Chamber. The government is determined to abolish the forced currency.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AMHERST, Mass., June 22, 1869. A grand trial of mowers, reapers, and hay-making machines, under the auspices of the New England Agricultural Society, commenced to-day on the grounds of the State Agricultural College. Twenty-seven machines were entered. The exhibition continues four days.

Arrival and Reception of the Viceroy of Egypt—Movements of the Son of Ex-King Theodoros.

LONDON, June 22, 1869. Ismail Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, arrived in London to-day. He is the guest of the Queen at Buckingham Palace, which has been fitted up for his residence. A series of brilliant fêtes have been arranged in his honor and will take place during his stay in the country. The Viceroy was met at the railway station by the Prince of Wales and others, and escorted by a large military procession, was conducted through the streets to Buckingham Palace. An immense crowd of people lined the way and repeatedly cheered the Pasha.

The son of the late King Theodoros, of Abyssinia, who has been at school here, will be sent to India as the climate of England proves unfavorable to his health.

The United States Landed for Its Strict Enforcement of the Neutrality Laws.

LONDON, June 22, 1869. The London Star to-day praises the United States government for its consistency in taking measures to prevent the departure of filibustering parties for Cuba. It says the sanction by the Attorney General of the arrest of the Cuban insurgent junta in New York is satisfactory. The more vigorously the neutrality laws are enforced at the outset the more easily will the public mind be led in the right direction. Sympathy for a nation struggling for freedom is natural to Americans as well as Englishmen; but the sooner the people are reminded that a neutral country has duties incompatible with the sending out of privateers and warlike expeditions the better. Neutrality is not likely to exist unless the laws as they now stand are enforced, and when the laws are insufficient they ought to be amended. English lawyers and statesmen may to their own advantage and instruction watch the result of the proceedings instituted in the United States; for the American statute dealing with the subject is almost identical with the English law. The case will form a precedent of policy worthy of consideration and imitation.

Notice of an Amendment to the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords.

LONDON, June 22, 1869. In the House of Lords this evening the Earl of Shaftesbury gave notice of an amendment to the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, to the following effect:—"That the surplus Church property shall be a fund from which to grant loans to the Irish peasantry."

Emigration from Liverpool—Death of a Member of Parliament.

LONDON, June 22, 1869. The political news to-day is not important. Five thousand emigrants left Liverpool for the week ending Saturday night for different ports in America.

Charles Napier Sturt, member of Parliament for Dorchester, died last evening, at the age of thirty-seven.

The sessions of the Zollverein Parliament and the Reichstag terminated to-day. The members assembled at the Royal Castle to receive the closing speech of the King. Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, was the only member of the Diplomatic Corps present. King William, addressing the Zollverein Parliament, acknowledged the zeal of the members. After reviewing the work of the session he expressed regret that the debates on tariff reform had failed to produce a definite result, but hoped for the ultimate agreement of differing opinions. The King made no political allusion except one, in favor of German unity, at the conclusion of his speech, when he expressed his confidence that this session would tend to fortify the bond of common institutions between the German States.

When the King had concluded Count Bismarck, as Federal Chancellor, advanced and declared the session of the Zollverein Parliament closed. Thereupon the Deputies of the South German States withdrew.

The King then delivered his closing speech to the members of the Reichstag. He complimented them on their zeal and activity, but regretted their failure to complete the financial arrangements to meet the deficiencies of the budget. He referred to the new naval port at Heppens as a monument for Europe, showing the energy and intelligence with which for thirty years the German people had struggled against disorder to perform a great national task. The lively interest taken by the population on the seaboard in the maritime development of the confederation was a reassuring expression of the sentiment of the nation, which, with increasing power, was penetrating all parts of the Fatherland; and this, in connection with the agreement and activity of the federal government and the national representatives for the welfare of the country, fortified the confidence of Germany in the maintenance of internal and external peace.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Prorogation of Parliament—Address of Governor Young.

OTTAWA, June 22, 1869. The Dominion Parliament was prorogued to-day with the customary ceremonies. Governor Young, in a speech from the throne, said:—

Satisfaction may be expressed at the result of your deliberations. In addition to a long and useful session, amendments and subjects of internal policy, which have passed under your notice, your records show that memorable steps have been taken towards the accomplishment of the great scheme of uniting the whole of British North America in a single confederation. You have sanctioned the arrangement entered into in London by the imperial government in reference to the Northwest Territory. That wide expanse of land, I hope, ere long be opened to settlement, and become the abode of myriads of thriving and industrious emigrants. Terms to which the delegates from Newfoundland have assented, and which it may be expected will prove acceptable to the people of that island, have met with your concurrence. The basis has been laid for negotiations with the Governor of Prince Edward Island. You have adopted propositions of timely and well-considered liberality in order to satisfy reasonable demands and conciliate attachment in Nova Scotia. After referring to several other matters, his Excellency thanked the members for their services, and said that though the revenue according from import duties has not reached the standard, he is confident that a vigilant supervision of the public expenditures obviated the necessity of imposing any fresh burdens on the people.

TENNESSEE.

Assault Upon an Editor—The Attorney General Severely Punished.

NASHVILLE, June 22, 1869. Attorney General Tuttle called at the office of Mr. Gresham, editor of the new Stokes organ, this morning, and asked him whether he was responsible for an article which appeared in yesterday's paper, speaking of him in opprobrious terms. Gresham replied that he was. Tuttle then drew a pistol and fired at Gresham, but the latter struck down the pistol, grasping Tuttle's arm and beating him severely. In his paper this evening he charges Tuttle with an attempt to assassinate him. Tuttle is a citizen of Northern birth, and a supporter of secession.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston Peace Jubilee—Benefit of Mr. Gilmore.

BOSTON, June 22, 1869. The Executive Committee of the Peace Jubilee Association have this evening decided to repeat the grand popular programme of the 17th of June for the personal benefit of the projector, Mr. P. S. Gilmore, at the Coliseum, on Tuesday next. The full orchestra and chorus, including the vocalists, Paraphrase, de Hull, &c., will be present. This is done in honor of Mr. Gilmore, who has been the stakeholder of the club for the past season, and in recognition of Mr. Gilmore's great services to art and to this city.

YACHTING NOTES.

To-day the annual regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club will be held, starting from the anchorage of the club house, foot of Fifty-seventh street, North River.

Ten o'clock, and around the stakeboat anchored off Mount St. Vincent, turning said stakeboat from east to west, and return to starting point, said distance being twenty-two miles. The winning yacht of each class to perform the distance inside of eight hours or no race, the regatta to be sailed according to rules and regulations of the club. Yachts to be entered in two classes.

The following yachts are entered:—

First Class.

Rig. Mast. By Whom Owned.

Delia.....Sloop.....32.....Wm. Rowe, Newburgh.

Edith.....Sloop.....30.....A. W. Ward, Newburgh.

Edith R. Gage.....Sloop.....28.....G. & B. Bell.

Edith.....Sloop.....25.....C. F. Tompkins, Vice Com.

Edith.....Sloop.....22.....James Skillen.

Edith.....Sloop.....22.....Low Chace.

Edith.....Sloop.....22.....R. Weaver.

Edith.....Sloop.....20.....Robert Wilson.

Edith.....Sloop.....20.....Osborne & Hanlon.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

Edith.....Sloop.....16.....J. Harrington.

WASHINGTON.

THE IMBROGLIO WITH BRAZIL.

Minister Webb's Interview With Secretary Fish.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Colored Men on the Grand Jury.

An Indignant Diplomat—Ex-Minister Webb's Opinion of Brazilians.

General James Watson Webb, who arrived here this morning, called during the day at the State Department and had an interview with Secretary Fish. Notwithstanding the fact that the Brazilian government has substantially receded from the position it first occupied relative to the settlement of the claims for the ship Canada, Mr. Webb is still fierce in his denunciation of the Brazilian officials. He regards them as a set of barbarians who are utter strangers to the amenities of enlightened diplomacy. In his interview with Secretary Fish he complained bitterly of the lack of courtesy and personal consideration with which he has been treated. The Brazilians, he says, have no respect for our government any more than they have for that of Hayti. In his opinion the only way to make them respect us would be to give them a good thrashing, and if the present officials remain at the head of affairs he thinks it will come to that. In some respects the representatives of other governments are treated just as he was, but they have not enough spirit to complain and do not seem to know when they are insulted. Webb attributes what he terms the ignorance and brutality of Brazilians to the demoralizing effects of slavery. Altogether he is utterly disgusted with Brazil, and expresses himself satisfied that he is not compelled to go back there.

Return